

PEA

2. Without disturbance.  
The pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him pass peacefully. *Shaksp.*  
PEACEFUL. *adj.* [peace and full.]  
1. Quiet; not in war.  
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,  
And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*  
2. Pacifick; mild.  
As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;  
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon.  
The peaceful power that governs love repairs,  
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Milton.*  
3. Undisturbed; still; secure.  
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,  
Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage life. *Dryden.*  
PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [from peaceful.]  
1. Quietly; without disturbance.  
Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we slept,  
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*  
2. Mildly; gently.  
PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from peaceful.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.  
PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [peace and maker.] One who reconciles differences.  
Peace, good queen;  
And whet not on thee too too furious peers,  
For blessed are the peacemakers. *Shaksp.*  
Think us,  
Those we profess, peacemakers, friends and servants. *Shak.*  
PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [peace and parted.] Dismissed from the world in peace.  
We should prophane the service of the dead  
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her  
As to peacelov'd souls. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
PEACH. *n. f.* [*peche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.]  
A peach hath long narrow leaves, the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*  
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe peaches, pears and pomegranates. *Peacem.*  
The sunny wall,  
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To PEACH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from impeach.] To accuse of some crime.  
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*  
PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach.  
One Mr. Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of peach-coloured fittin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
PEACHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock.  
Does the sniveling peachick think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*  
PEACOCK. *n. f.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train. A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of its tail.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;  
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail. *Shaksp.*  
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and peacock. *Peacem.*  
The peacock, not at thy command, assumes  
His glorious train; nor enrich her rare plumes.  
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fall, *Sandys.*  
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*  
PEAHEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavo*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.  
PEAK. *n. f.* [peac, Saxon; *figue*, *pic*, French.]  
1. The top of a hill or eminence.  
Thy fitter seek,  
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' peak. *Prior.*  
2. Any thing acuminated.  
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.  
To PEAK. *v. n.* [*pegueno*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have *ang'd* as *sharp* as a *pen*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated.  
1. To look sickly.  
Weary fennights, nine times nine,  
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
2. To make a mean figure; to peak.  
I, a dull and muddy-metled rascal, peak,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cause, *Shaksp.*  
The peaking cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

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- larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter. *Shaksp.*  
PEAL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pelle*, *tympna*.]  
1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, chunder, cannon, loud instruments.  
They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*  
The breach of faith cannot be so highly exprested, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essay.*  
Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*  
A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;  
Then all thy faints assembled, thou shalt judge  
Bad men and angels. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
I myself,  
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness;  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*  
From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still;  
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'n's,  
Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make  
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Adity.*  
2. It is once used by *Shaksp.* for a low dull noise, but improperly.  
Ere to black Hecar's summons  
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.  
Let the *pealing* organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may with sweetest through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into ecstasies,  
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*  
The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;  
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Titchell.*  
To PEAL. *v. a.*  
1. To assail with noise.  
Nor was his ear less *peal'd*  
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona forms,  
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rase  
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ang.*  
PEAR. *n. f.* [*paire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]  
The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme parts, the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk pear, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Ohio pear, commonly called the little bastard musk pear. 3. The hasting pear, commonly called the green chisel. 4. The red muscadelle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor pear. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket pear. 11. Long stalked blanket pear. 12. The skinless pear. 13. The musk robin pear. 14. The musk drone pear. 15. The green orange pear. 16. Calislette. 17. The Magdalene pear. 18. The great onion pear. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose pear. 21. The perfumed pear. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water pear. 25. The choaky pear. 26. The russet pear. 27. The prince's pear. 28. The great mouth water pear. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The autumn burgamot. 31. The Swis burgamot. 32. The red butter pear. 33. The dean's pear. 34. The long green pear; it is called the Autumn month water pear. 35. The white and grey monieur John. 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine pear. 38. Rousseline pear. 39. The knave's pear. 40. The green sugar pear. 41. The marquis's pear. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Beldery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Bennes and Nantes, where this pear was found. 44. The cranise, or burgamot cranise; it is also called the flat butter pear. 45. The lansae, or dauphin pear. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip pear and the great orange. 48. The large stalked pear. 49. The good Lewis pear. 50. Little hard pear. 51. The good Lewis pear. 52. The colmar pear; it is also called the manna pear and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green pear, or the landy wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet fustian flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn pear. 57. The St. Germain pear, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound pear. 61. The wilding

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- wilding of Castor, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin pear. 63. The winter citron pear; it is also called the musk orange pear in some places. 64. The winter rosclet. 65. The gate pear: this was discovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien pear. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paitourelle. 70. The double flowering pear. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic pear. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Cane-lite. 74. The union pear. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rosclet de reins. 78. The summer thorn pear. 79. The egg pear; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip pear. 81. La maniette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The pear of Naples. *Miller.*  
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-fall as a dried pear. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*  
August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of pears, plums and apples. *Peac.*  
The juicy pear  
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson.*  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish; supported by *Salmajus* to come from *pheralia*, Latin.]  
Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the East Indian berbes or pearl oyster: others are found to produce pearls; but the Indian pearls are superior to all: some pearls have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the pearl is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural polish with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the lustre of the pearl never fades, which is therefore justly preferred by the Orientals to such as are purely white: from the name uno given to the pearl, some have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each shell; this is indeed usually the case in oysters and mussels; but in the oriental pearl shell fix or eight are frequent, and sometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*  
A pearl-julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wifeman.*  
Flow'r's purled, blue and white,  
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery  
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee. *Shaksp.*  
Cataracts pearl-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*  
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLED. *adj.* [from pearl.] Adorned or set with pearls.  
The water nymphs  
Held up their pearled wriths, and took her in,  
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*  
PEARLED. *adj.* [pearl and eye.] Having a speck in the eye.  
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLPLANT. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLWORT. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*  
PEARLY. *adj.* [from pearl.]  
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.  
Some in their pearly shells at ease, attend  
Moist nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Another was invested with a pearly shell, having the features finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*  
2. Resembling pearls.  
Which when the heard, full pearly floods  
In her eyes might view. *Dryden.*  
'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with pearly dew,  
For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in pearly drops renew. *Dryden.*  
PEARMAN. *n. f.* An apple.  
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Martimer.*  
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [pear and tree.] The tree that bears pears.  
The pear-tree critics will have to borrow his name of wine, fire. *Bacon.*  
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*peasant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.  
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl. *Spenser.*  
Our superfluous jacqueys and our peasants,  
Who in unnecessary action swarm  
About our squares of battle. *Shaksp.*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wring  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash. *Shaksp.*  
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a peasant bred up

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- in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*  
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand peasants. *Addison.*  
PEASANTRY. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.  
How many then should cover, that stand bare?  
How much low peasantry would then be gleaned  
From the true seed of honour? how much honour  
Picked from the chaff? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*  
The peasantry in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*  
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*peas*, cod and shell.] The husk that contains peas. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Thou art a sheal'd peascod. *Walters.*  
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small peascod. *Walters.*  
As peascods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see  
One that was closely fill'd with three times three. *Goy.*  
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid.  
PEASE. *n. f.* [Pea, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes pea; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peasum*; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piso*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of pease.  
Sowe *peasen* and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon. *Tusser.*  
Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.  
Turf and peat, and cowheards are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in peat-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petis*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.  
A pretty pet! it is best put finger in the eye,  
An she knew why. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horse, upon the way  
I overlook; the wench a pretty pet. *Domie.*  
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebrol*, *trana*, Saxon.] A stone of PEBBLESTONE. *n. f.* [from *pebble*, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.]  
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure dreams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the pebble-stones it ran over.  
The bishop and the duke of Gloster's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebblestones. *Shaksp.*  
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of pebbles loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shaksp.*  
You may see pebbles gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the pebbles. *Bacon.*  
Collecting toys,  
As children gathering pebbles on the shore. *Milton.*  
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in bafe gravel and pebbles instead of quarries of stones.  
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay  
And fountains o'er the pebbles chid your slay. *Dryden.*  
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary pebble, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*  
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*  
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*  
PEBBLED. *adj.* [from pebble.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.  
This bank fair spreading in a pebbled shore. *Thomson.*  
PEBBLY. *adj.* [from pebble.] Full of pebbles.  
Srow'd bibulous above I see the sands, *Thomson.*  
The pebbly gravel next.  
PECCABILITY. *n. f.* [from peccable.] State of being subject to sin.  
Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*  
PECCABLE. *adj.* [from pecca, Lat.] Incident to sin.  
PECCADILLO. [Spanish; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.  
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the peccadillos of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*  
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such peccadillos as these are put in to swell the charge. *Asterbury.*  
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